





# THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.  
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RALEIGH, N. C.  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

## TAXES.

Day by day it is made more evident that the Republicans will make their canvass more to get possession of Congress than with the hope of electing their Presidential ticket. Seventeen added to their present strength will give them control of the next House of Representatives, which even at present is not in Democratic possession. A change of six Senators will give them control of the Senate. These results would not only enable them to nullify in great part the advantage to the country expected from a change of the Executive, but, far more important in their view, would ensure the continuance of the present iniquitous system of taxation. We have no Senator to choose in North Carolina until 1883, but we are to elect eight Representatives this Fall. Seven of them should be Democrats. Seven of them will be Democrats if Democrats do their full duty at the polls. That duty will be done if party discipline is thoroughly maintained and the various Committees, more particularly the Townships Committees, attend to their duties fully, thoroughly, systematically.

We do not think that our people at all realize the importance of a thoroughly Democratic Congress. The hand of the Federal tax-gatherer does not directly press upon very many of them, and while they grumble at the comparatively insignificant amounts they pay in actual cash to the town, county and State governments, they give no thought to the really burdensome taxation which is levied for the benefit of Northern and Eastern manufacturers and Louisiana sugar planters. They are told year by year that a Democratic Congress has reduced the expenses of the government from twenty to forty millions a year, but they feel no relief because the revenue raised by taxation remains unchanged, and will so remain until a Congress with a real majority of Democrats in it can remodel the system of internal taxation and change the existing tariff laws; until, indeed, the enactment of a tariff for revenue in the place of the present protective or prohibitory tariff cheapens the prices of what we have to buy and at the same time raises revenue sufficient to justify the abolition of the whole internal revenue system. We know no such system before the war. The administration of the country's business once more in proper hands, and we shall not need to know it very much longer.

What we mean may be best made plain by some facts and figures which we have used elsewhere, but which are worth recalling here. The whole amount received by government from tariff taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was \$137,250,047.70. What was received by the manufacturers of the protected articles can only be estimated, but taking a few of the most prominent articles of necessity as a basis, some idea of the extent of taxation to which the people are subjected by the tariff may be gained. The present tariff, for instance, places a duty of 90 per cent. on blankets, and on account of that duty their importation is well nigh prohibited. Last year the entire importation of blankets was valued at \$1,675, and the entire revenue to the Government from foreign blankets was only \$1,507.50. The country, however, consumed two million pairs of home-made blankets, worth about \$6,000,000. The price of a home-made article was, of course, about 90 per cent. over what blankets would have cost if imported free, and thus for every dollar received by the Government on this necessary article the manufacturer received \$2,000, of which the consumers were robbed.

Again, in the matter of boots and shoes. On these is placed a duty of 35 per cent. At this rate the Government received \$129,000 last year, while the domestic production amounted to \$144,000,000. The price of these articles being increased 35 per cent.—the amount of the duty—over what they would have cost if imported free, makes about \$40,000,000 paid by consumers for the benefit of home manufacturers. That is, where the Government received \$129,000 through the tariff, the manufacturers received \$40,000,000.

A similar showing may be made in the matter of iron fabrics, woolen and cotton goods, the former yielding \$100,000,000 to the manufacturer, and but \$32,403,000 to the Government, and the latter yielding \$90,000,000 to home manufacturers, and but little more than \$32,000,000 to the Government.

The best authorities estimate that two-thirds the duty on articles which are made in this country is added to the price which the consumer pays for them. There are about 1,500 articles taxed in our tariff, and the whole product of domestic manufactures in this country is over \$4,000,000,000 per annum. If one half this product is affected by the tariff, which averages 40 per cent., then the whole cost of the protective tariff to the country is \$533,000,000 a year, and of this amount the Government receives only \$137,250,047.70, the protected classes receiving the balance. The consumer pays a double tax—a very heavy one to the

manufacturer first, and another heavy one to make up to the Government the deficiency caused by the loss of customs duties on account of the importation of the needed article being prohibited by the high rate of duty.

## TWO NOTABLE POLITICAL EVENTS.

Elsewhere in this morning's NEWS are printed the particulars of the abandonment of GARFIELD and the accession to HANCOCK of General A. L. PEARSON, a distinguished soldier and noted Republican leader in Pennsylvania. More nearly touching us in North Carolina, though the mere votes and influence of Republican leaders are not needed in North Carolina as in Pennsylvania, is the fact that W. A. GUTHRIE, Esq., of Fayetteville, has taken the same course. An interview with Mr. GUTHRIE is printed in this morning's NEWS, his words taken down as they fell from his lips last evening. Mr. GUTHRIE's course is the more remarkable in these days in that in all human probability he would have been this day nominated for Governor by the State Convention of his party, and the nomination for Congress in the Cape Fear District has been at his disposal. His conduct and his reasons for it cannot fail of powerful influence with his party in the Third District and throughout the State.

MAJOR MOSES A. BLEDSOE, Confederate A. Q. M., was yesterday named as the Radical whom General COX is to beat for Congress in this District. Two years ago Major BLEDSOE, than whom no man in the county had been up to that time more distasteful to black and white Radicals, figured as an "independent" candidate for State Senator and was beaten by Mr. SNOW. Naturally, his "independence" was but the first step to Radicalism and he is now in full fellowship with the Radical party. His "independent" canvass two years ago, if we recollect aright, was based upon objection to an alleged thimble-tying process which he attributed to Governor VANCE, and to the collection of poll-tax which he said was devoted to the education of rich men's sons. Upon what his Radical speeches are to be founded we know not as yet; we only know that he is a man of ability and of untiring industry in speech-making, and destined to be the worst beaten Radical ever a candidate for Congress in this District.

OUR REPUBLICAN friends are hugging to their bosoms the singular delusion that because W. H. ENGLISH has loaned money and collected it when due, that he is fearfully unpopular in Indiana among the Greenbackers, and that therefore Indiana will go Republican in October and HANCOCK and ENGLISH will be beaten. Well, when we remember that FRANKLIN LANDERS, who has never collected any money from anybody, is the candidate for Governor in October, and not W. H. ENGLISH, and when we further call to mind that the people of Indiana will be called on in November to vote for electors, and not for W. H. ENGLISH, the party that can base their hopes of success upon such trifles as these is in a bad way.

THE GROSS earnings of the Augusta (Ga.) cotton factory for the year just closed were \$968,182, and net earnings \$157,471, which, after paying nine per cent. dividend for the year, interest, insurance, &c., left over \$50,000 to be added to the surplus fund, which now aggregates \$318,198. The mill was run with remarkable regularity during the year, stopping but two week days, Christmas and May-day picnic, and lost not one hour from derangement of machinery or other cause.

## Warrenton's Health Matters.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]  
WARRENTON, July 6, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—In my correspondence to your paper under date June 30th, among other things I made this statement: "Typhoid fever prevails here." In your issue of July 3d, over the name of "G. A. Foote, M. D.," appears this statement: "As Superintendent of Health of Warren county I am prepared to say there is not one case in the town or in twenty miles of the place." His preparation is a very superficial, for I am informed by a very highly respectable physician of this town that he has now under his immediate treatment three cases of typhoid fever, two of which are in the town of Warrenton and the other in the country in this county.

In further substantiation, without going into details, the Warrenton Gazette, edited in this place by Mr. H. A. Foote, brother of G. A. Foote, M. D., in last Friday's issue makes this statement: "Typhoid fever prevails in different parts of the county."

The above facts are stated in behalf of truth and not "in the interest of the people of Warren and of those who may think proper to make Warrenton their summer home."

Very respectfully,  
E. P. GREEN.

## STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Chapel Hill, July 5.—A meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held at Chapel Hill on the 10th instant. All teachers and friends of education are respectfully invited to be present, as business of importance will be transacted.

B. W. HATCHER, Asst. Sec.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]  
NEW YORK, July 3, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—The recent death of a son of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who was so eminent as a teacher of a classical school in Alameda county—always famous for good schools—reminds me of an incident that I heard of soon after the war commenced. The venerable doctor was an earnest Union man, as we were—and early in April 1861, after the firing on Fort Sumter, received a hint that the boys at his boarding school, whose fiery natures did not respond to his peaceful views, intended to unite in the raising of a secession flag at the cross-roads in the neighborhood. He thereupon warned them that any of the students who participated would be expelled. He sat up at night till the absences returned, and allowed them to go to their rooms without remark, postponing admonition and punishment till the morning. But the early morning mail brought Lincoln's proclamation calling upon North Carolina and other Southern States to furnish troops to assist in subjugating the seceded States, their neighbors, whose institutions and interests were identical with their own. The venerable Doctor's patriotism could not stand that, and so he called his boys together and told them that he had intended to expel them but was now ready to assist them in raising their flag. That proclamation made the most thoroughly united people that I have ever known. There may have been a score of men within the bounds of North Carolina who dissented from the general sentiment, but I doubt if there were more than a few.

A young woman in this city lately got a verdict of \$5,000 against a young man for breach of promise of marriage. The man had pleaded that he lacked two months of being of age when the promise was given, but the judge and jury disregarded that plea. He appealed, and the appeal court reversed the judgment, saying that the defense of infancy was a good one, though they regretted it, as the punishment was just. So look out, girls, and be sure that your man is of full age.

People who are not killed by railroad and steamboat accidents, seem determined to get rid of themselves. The number of suicides and attempts at suicide in this city are astounding.

It has been generally understood that the great Roman Catholic Cathedral on Fifth Avenue was built without incurring any debt—that the building always stopped when the money gave out until a fresh supply of "Peter's Pence" could be collected; but a mortgage on it for \$400,000 was recorded a few days ago. I believe that it is contrary to the law of the Episcopal Church in this State as well as in North Carolina, to consecrate a church building until it is fully paid for. And it is a wise provision.

Congressman Starin, of this city, gave a free excursion on Thursday to four or five hundred newsmen and bootlicks, providing sandwiches, cakes and pies, a swim and plenty of fun. All at a cost of \$500.

A generous act, unless Mr. Starin is a candidate for re-election, and then it was a selfish act.

There are said to have been 553 people killed and 1,581 injured by railroads in Pennsylvania last year. A bad showing.

A paragraph in THE NEWS of Thursday about the size of men dependent upon the abundance of their food, calls to mind a conversation with a friend recently, growing out of a remark of his upon the great number of small men whom one meets on the streets; to which I replied that I had never anywhere seen so many fat men as I meet here. According to your theory, these little stunted fellows must be immigrants freshly landed from the poverty-stricken countries of the Eastern world, whilst my big aboriginal men are natives, who grew up and fattened upon the abundant productions of our teeming mother earth. There is doubtless something in this view of the matter, but there is something also of larger and whiter.

A man who eats largely and drinks in proportion, can hardly fail to grow fat. I, myself, have only been saved from that condition (to which I have of late discovered a tendency,) by abstaining from the drinking part of the programme, for I have a landlady who is sui generis among landladies in this part of the Lord's vineyard, who not only provides abundantly of good things, but is never content until she has persuaded me to eat more of them than I ought. Now if I should ever take to "washing them down" with lager or whisky—which may be good enough for a while—my old friends who come here might realize the strange sight which one of them imagined years ago in Fayetteville. I was standing once in my door on Hay street beside a very corpulent old gentleman from Sneedsboro, in Anson county. My face and his belly, which stood out far in front of mine, were visible to a neighbor who stood on a line with us. "Heavens! what is the matter with Mr. H—?" said he, as he rushed up to examine the cause of this *luna natura*. Of course our fat friend joined in the laugh which followed, as I promise to join in the laugh which will greet my growth to his size. All this by the way. There could be no better evidence of the truth of your theory than is furnished by your neighboring county of Sampson, which has been noted for a time against which the memory of man runs not to the contrary, for its large men, and especially for its tall men, and equally noted for the excellence of its "hog and hominy," as you and I have abundant reason to remember. But these Samsons, thus fed upon the fat of their land, grew up towards more than around the waist, which was probably owing to the absence of stills and breweries, for I never heard of one of either in that section. The country abounded with tall men. On one occasion, perhaps forty years ago, I published in the Observer the height of five members of the bar in Clinton, (I think it was five) who measured six feet four inches, or more. They are all dead, I believe. Whether the present generation patterns after them, may be doubted, for the hog part of the bill of fare has probably been less abundant since the darkies became freer consumers than producers of the article. Whilst, upon the whole, I agree with you as to the effect upon the human frame of abundance of nutritious food, I am somewhat inclined to dispute the assertion that "the American people are now the handsomest in the world." There must be some exceptions; if not, I pity other peoples, for there are some taller ugly ones in these parts. H.

## The Fourth in Raleigh.

The day was ushered in according to order, by the ringing of bells and the shooting of guns—at least so we hear. But, thank Heaven, a clear conscience rendered us unable to speak positively on this point. But about 10 o'clock it became painfully apparent that the day was being celebrated. The small boy was absolutely ubiquitous, and the bray of the tin horn and the sound of the pop-crackers did not "melt into sorrow," but might very well, and we fear did, "madden to crime." Even thus early, however, the streets were thronged with the townspeople, and people from the surrounding country, just bent on a good time; and after all, we concluded it was worth the personal discomfort of the heat and noise to see so many people fancy that they were enjoying themselves.

## THE SPEAKING.

At 11 o'clock the crowd gathered in full force around the platform in Capitol Square, where the speaking was to be. Col. W. E. Anderson, Revs. T. E. Skinner, T. C. Bailey, M. M. Marshall, J. S. Watkins, Gen. W. R. Cox, W. W. Holden, T. C. Fuller, E. R. Stamps, Wesley N. Jones, Graham Haywood, R. H. Temples, T. L. Love, C. D. Upchurch and the orator of the day, F. H. Busbee, occupied the stand. The windows of the capitol were crowded with ladies.

Col. Anderson called the assembly to order, and after prayer by Rev. T. E. Skinner, D. D., introduced Wesley N. Jones, Esq., who read the Mecklenburg Declaration, and made a few well-timed remarks thereon.

Then Thompson's Silver Cornet Band played the Old North State and Col. Anderson introduced E. R. Stamps, Esq., who had been chosen by his fellow-citizens to read the National Declaration, and who, unless we misread the signs, will yet higher honors in the near future.

The band then played "Hail Columbia," at the conclusion of which Mr. Graham Haywood took the stand and introduced F. H. Busbee, Esq., speaking of him as "an orator and a statesman."

## MR. BUSBEE'S ORATION.

Mr. Busbee said: "I am afraid, ladies and gentlemen, that you will hardly recognize me from my friend's too partial description."

It gives me unaffected pleasure to greet you here today, and in the name of the citizens of Raleigh to tender to each one a cordial welcome. It is but an act of simple gratitude, that we, who have received from our fathers the priceless heritage of free government, should assemble together upon the anniversary of our country's birth-day, and lay upon her altar our thank-offerings of loyalty. For one, I am so greatly pleased to see the good old custom restored, that although I have regretted that, from a diversity of causes we have grown lax in its observance, I have not the heart to find fault for past omission. Let us resolve that for the future, at least, we shall not grow lukewarm in paying just honors to the upholders of our government, and that we will from year to year commemorate in fitting ceremonial the great men and the greater deed of July 4th, 1776.

Mr. Busbee spoke at some length upon the celebration of the day twenty-five years ago, the salutes in the morning, the parade of the Oak City Guards and Independent Light Infantry, the massive pioneer at their head in bear-skin hat and with glittering axe, the costume of the boys, especially noting the invariable habit of the washerwoman to iron stiffly the trousers across the leg, making them to rustle as the boys walked, and looking as wide as the pantaloons of a theatrical actor. And continuing, he said:

Over the oration and the orator I draw a necessary veil, for in these degenerate days who could hope to equal it or him! Again would be fought the battles of the Revolution from Lexington to Yorktown; again would the Lion of England howl in helpless agony in the talons of the American Eagle. How tame a successor must I appear to-day! And night would afford the great closing scene of fireworks, which the boys went forth to see, clasping close the hand of father or elder brother, and gazing with wide-open eyes at rushing rocket and revolving wheel, the colored beauties of the Roman candle and scintillating glories of the final transformation piece. Alas! my friends, how many of these fathers and elder brothers have crossed the fatal river.

"And the names we loved to hear  
Have been carved for many a year  
On the tomb."

Thus was the usual course of a Raleigh Fourth of July, until the thunder clouds, which had long been gathering their dark masses in the North and in the South, met overhead, and the earth trembled at the shock. This is not the occasion, nor have I the inclination to speak of the many causes which co-operated to bring about the shot at Sumter, which, like the one at Lexington, "was heard all round the world." Nor shall I pay any measured tribute to the memory of the sons of North Carolina, who went forth at their mother's call, periling in her defence all that free men hold dear. Whether misguided or not I care not to inquire, but God knoweth their faith was as pure, their devotion as perfect as ever entered human warrior's soul. Those who were with them in the field, those for whom they bled their bosoms to the fearful storm, and do not bear glad testimony to their purity of motive, to the matchless valor of their splendid deeds, let them walk accursed in the land that gave them birth.

After more than two years of deadly strife the eighty-second anniversary of American Independence saw the beginning of the end. July 4th, 1863, witnessed in the West the heroic forces of the beleaguered Vicksburg yielding up their arms to the great, silent commander of the Union, and in the East the crippled army of Northern Virginia, after a display of more than human bravery, sullenly retreating from the impregnable heights of Gettysburg, where the superb soldier upon whom the glory of the victory mainly rested, wounded high unto death, had invested with new honor the historic name of Hancock. After this day the restoration of the national authority became a simple question of time and endurance.

It is not necessary to speak of the dark days that followed, nor to specify particularly the different causes which have from time to time interfered with and retarded the growth of a new and permanent loyalty in the South. I thank God that I see, at

least I believe I see, the dawn of a better day—that sectional hatred and the partisan violence which is born of war issues are taking their hold upon the public mind. It will not be long, I trust, before we shall see new issues arise to divide men and parties, and mere State lines shall no longer have power to separate man from man and heart from heart.

As one means, and in no respect an unimportant one, to bring about this end, I am glad to see that a renewed interest is taken in the celebration of this anniversary. It is the marked characteristic of our generation, of which the tone of the press is a striking proof, to hold up to ridicule every sacred emotion and patriotic utterance, and as a natural reaction against the excessive paucity of the Fourth of July oration, our Revolutionary sires have been the main sufferers.

I confess that I am disposed to vote with the majority, and not only do I sometimes dare to laugh at the ancient delineation of the American Eagle but sometimes creep a doubt into the secret recesses of my heart concerning the wonderful glory of the Ku Klux raid upon the tea in Boston Harbor, or the valor of our militia at the battle of Guilford Court-House. But let us take care that we do not undervalue the services and the devotion of the men who laid deep and strong the foundation of popular sovereignty. It is hard for us to appreciate the dangers incurred by these scattered colonists in throwing the gauntlet of war full in the face of the mightiest Government upon the earth. True it is that they

"Did challenge and receive  
The charter of our pardon. Pass not on  
Till thou hast blessed their memories, and  
Paid

Those thanks that God appointed the reward  
Of manly virtue. And if chance thy house  
Sate thee with a father's honored name,  
Go call thy sons; instruct them what a debt  
They owe their ancestors, and make them  
Swear

To pay it by transmitting down entire  
Those sacred rights to which themselves were  
Born."

I do not forget that at this time Great Britain was engaged in a desperate European war, and could oppose to her American rebels only a portion, and that not the best, of her troops; and that it would have been, humanly speaking, impossible for Americans to have wrought out their independence without the aid of France. But giving to these circumstances all just weight, the promulgation of the Declaration of Independence, was an act of personal bravery and rare political sagacity of which we cannot speak too highly. To the brave it was most honorable; to the timid it was the safest policy. The Tories, for whom I have not the same measure of vituperation our fathers were wont to indulge in, were the real Conservatives. Admitting the manifold evils of the British rule, they pointed to the numerous and powerful friends of America in the English Parliament, and contended that the grievances of the colonists could be redressed under the crown and "the old flag."

As a perfect answer to their proposed policy, it was absolutely necessary for Congress, having once drawn the sword, to fling away the scabbard. Without money or credit, imperfectly armed, few in number and scattered over an immense country, surrounded by savages, whom England, to her eternal disgrace, employed as auxiliaries, they had but a desperate hope of victory. Nothing, in the words of Tacitus, "sed manus et arma, et in his, omnia," only hands and weapons, and in these, everything. It would but exhaust your patience should I attempt to review, however briefly, the long struggle. To those of you who passed through the fiery ordeal of a larger conflict, the story would seem hardly worth the telling. Their little battles sound but poorly in the ears of soldiers, (to paraphrase the words of Chatham), neither are they addressed to the language of soldiers, but to the hearts of freemen. At first an undisciplined militia, rarely meeting with success with superior numbers, and who were proud to speak of the desultory firing upon marching troops from distant fence or rock wall, as the battle of Lexington. But month by month and year by year, the struggle went on, and like their sublime leader, they never yielded to despair! Not the military glory of the war, but the matching fortitude of the soldiers, the government and the people, demands our admiration. Valley Forge is greater than Saratoga or Yorktown. But victory came at last, as it will always to those who are patient to endure, and are faithful to the end. The colonies were wrested from the crown, and self-government after a long night was again established upon the earth. And then it seemed that the fruits of the victory would turn to ashes on the lips. The articles of Confederation, a mere rope of sand, could not avail to heal the internal jealousies among the States, the evils of an enormous debt and a depreciated currency, and many wise patriots began to cast longing looks across the water towards the strong government they had repudiated. The evils at length became unendurable, and after one or two abortive efforts, the Convention of all the States met in Philadelphia in April 1787 to devise some measure of amendment or relief. The Constitution of the United States was the grand result. I yield all possible tribute to the bravery and the clear political perceptions of the men who framed the Declaration of Independence, and I know of no prouder epitaph than that upon the tomb of Jefferson, that he was its author.

But for a wise statesmanship, a prophetic insight into the wants of future generations, my greater reverence is paid to Washington, Madison, Franklin and their competers of the convention which framed the Constitution. Their work was questioned with jealous scrutiny by many of the wisest patriots, and North Carolina and Rhode Island at first declined to sanction, and were debared the honor of voting at the first election for George Washington.

An eloquent North Carolinian has recently drawn attention to the fact that the people of the North, as a rule, give their warmest affection and purest loyalty to the Union; the people of the South, upon the other hand, yield their highest allegiance to the Constitution. Arising from this same trait the Northern mind is moved to its greatest admiration by the statement of individual rights in the Declaration of Independence and the amendments; the South holds with more jealous loyalty to

the statement of the rights of States in the Constitution. Both are indispensable to the perfect working of our system of government, and each is modified by the other. They are the two great forces which preserve the equilibrium. If the rights of persons alone are kept in view, the nation swallows up the States and becomes a centralized government with tendencies toward despotism; if the rights of States alone are considered, and in become paramount to the Union, and in times of violent feeling the rights of individuals may be fatally trampled upon in the name of the law. The importance attributed by the South to local political divisions and sub-divisions is evidenced by the names of the armies and the battlefields of the late war. The South spoke of the army of Northern Virginia, of the army of Tennessee, the North spoke of the army of the Potomac, the army of the Shenandoah; we wrote of Manassas and Sharpsburg; the Union forces wrote of Bull Run and Antietam.

It would be an easy enough a professed task to dwell upon the errors in regard to the true functions of government which exist among, and the dangers which threaten our brethren in other sections of the Union. I am sure I should meet with a ready acquiescence from all.

It is right to denounce the tendency to a centralized government which endangers the supremacy of the Constitution, and the sectional animosity which treats the citizens of nearly one-half of the Union as little removed from alien enemies. It is easy to remove the beam from our brother's eye, and congratulate ourselves with all complacency upon the excellence of our own vision. We are always willing to "Compound for sins we are inclined to By damning those we have a mind to."

It is a wiser, though a more ungracious task to search for the beam—or, if you prefer, the mote in our own eyes.

Let me urge you, then, frankly, as a paramount duty we owe to ourselves, our State and our children, to kindle and keep alive upon the altar of our hearts, the vestal fire of a perfect loyalty. I do not say, I do not think, that the people of North Carolina are disloyal. God forbid. But owing to many and grievous causes, burdens which no human patience could calmly bear, their affection for the country and the country's flag has not grown as rapidly as we could wish since the days of 1865. I believe that the day is coming, nay is almost here, when the truest, the bravest defenders of the Union and the Constitution, will be found among those who battled for the South. I want no loyalty which is mere lip service, the "old flag and an appropriation." No purchased enthusiasm which simply means party success or personal advancement. I want to see, I think I can see, a new growth of an honest, earnest, loving devotion to our whole country. The lamented Henry W. Miller, when speaking in 1861 of the party cry, "Cotton is King," said: "I acknowledge no cotton as king, except that cotton upon which are emblazoned the stars and stripes of my country's flag."

If the time shall ever come when our loyalty is brought to the test, I believe we will prove ourselves worthy descendants of the heroes of King's Mountain, of the Southern soldiers who saluted the virgin flag with the splendid victory at New Orleans, and added in Mexico new laurels to the American name.

Forgotten be the passions of the civil war; buried be its animosities deeper than ever plummet sounded, and let there remain only the blessed memory of the noble men who under both flags wrought such imperishable deeds as made American valor immortal.

With equal admiration we entwine the laurel about the names of Jackson and McPherson, Thomas, Sydney Johnston and Lee. The fame and the names of all are the nation's inheritance, and generations yet unborn shall do them justice and reverence. Again it is demanded of each one of us that we shall take every precaution perfectly to protect personal and individual rights. Our attention has been so constantly fixed upon the endangered rights of States and sections, there is some cause to fear that in endeavoring to secure these rights and preserve local self-government, some parts of the South may have been tempted to infringe upon or pay slight attention to the rights of individuals. There can be no perfect peace in the South if the rights of the humblest citizen within her borders, white or colored, are violated or threatened. I am not inadvertent to the fact that recent evidence before a committee of the Senate has shown a gratifying condition of affairs in this respect in North Carolina, and I congratulate you that this is so. You will, I am sure see to it that the law which gives absolute protection to every right, and absolute justice to both races is faithfully, impartially executed.

Again, every citizen has a right to expect that his children shall receive at the hands of the State a suitable education, and no man, whatever be his age or station, has done his full duty as a citizen, who has not contributed his personal efforts to secure greater efficiency in our common schools. They are the nurseries of the people, the source from which we shall draw the men and women who are to make or ruin our country's future. Much, I am glad to know, has been done in Raleigh and some other towns for the young of both races, and something in Wake county and elsewhere.

But much more remains to be done. An inefficient, poorly paid teacher, keeping open a spiritless school for a few brief weeks every year, can hardly be a potent factor for good. In fact, he is a real hindrance to the cause of education. We are cruelly unjust to those whom we have called into being, unless we see that they are provided with such a training as will give them an equal chance in life's great hurdle race. Their little voices are lifted up to us in pitiful entreaty. Friends, won't you do something, say something, work somewhere for popular education, and not let the children of North Carolina be scantly fed on the husks so frequently doled out to them?

Finally, (for it has been my intention merely to suggest lines of thought and not to dwell at length upon any of them) I have spoken to little purpose if I have not made manifest the key-note I wish to strike to-day—my crowning desire for a perfect peace between the sections of our country. The census will demonstrate that the centre of population and of power is passing more and more towards the northwest

and our proportionate influence in the government will after this year be diminished.

We cannot afford to be regarded as alien whether justly or unjustly, by a majority of the people of the North.

Sacrificing no self-respect, yielding no principle, but testifying always our attachment to the Constitution of our fathers and the flag of the Union, not with the flowers of words only but with the ripened fruit of loyal deeds, let us demonstrate that the people of North Carolina are worthy to guard their inheritance of freedom.

So far as our efforts can avail let there be no North to threaten, no South to menace. Now and always, with a faith that shall never falter, and an unshaken patriotism that is ours by right of lineage, we will defend forever, with our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, an indivisible Union of indestructible States.

## AT NIGHT.

As soon as the sun went down the crowd began gathering in Capitol Square and in Fayetteville street to see the pyrotechnic display. And it was somewhat of a crowd; the square was full and the street down as far as Creech's corner was packed with a perspiring mass of humanity. As the rockets were being exploded, the crowd saw in this crowd several of the soldiers who should be allowed to carry on their duty to the next generation, and to guard them to the firework.

Some of the crowd got on top of the capitol and their remarks as they dodged the rockets were funny. They had an interesting time. But the pyrotechnic display was over, and as the crowd dispersed, some of the crowd said, "It was a main good play; thank God it is over."

Mr. Guthrie for Hancock.

Yesterday afternoon Tall News reported that W. A. Guthrie, Esq., of Fayetteville, a very prominent young lawyer and a most prominent and influential of the younger Republicans, had declared for Hancock. As soon as the rumor reached the NEWS reporter called on Mr. Guthrie and asked him if it were true. Mr. Guthrie, without hesitation, replied that it was, and then the question was asked: Why do you intend to vote for Hancock for President? To which he replied:

For the same reason that I voted for Grant in 1868. I believe that he can give us "Peace" and permanent "Reconstruction."

I believe when Grant said in 1868, "Let us have peace," he meant it; but you Democrats, as I thought, and still think, prevented him by your opposition to the "Reconstruction Acts" from carrying out his good intentions. You said then that what I thought was inevitable would be "eating dirt," and you would not submit to it. You had to submit, nevertheless, and I have not seen any special benefit to the country by your thirteen years of opposition.

I believe now the Southern Democrats are heartily sick of sectional strife, and mean in good faith to yield a hearty obedience to the national authority; and the election of Hancock by the co-operation of the National Democratic party will be conclusive proof that the South is now as

LOYAL AS THE NORTH.

I don't believe that any man could be found so stupid as to doubt Hancock's loyalty, and I am sure that the Union in his hands would be safe. I think there is special necessity just now of having sectional animosity abolished and the "bloody shirt" eliminated from our politics. The development of our material resources and the prosperity of the country can never be promoted by sectional strife. So long as the North believes we are disloyal, whether it be true or not, we can't expect capitalists to come here and help us to rebuild our waste places. I noticed a day or two ago in THE NEWS that a Rhode Island youth was actually afraid to come to Raleigh, the capital of our State, to attend Judge Strong's law school, because his friends at home were apprehensive of his personal safety.

I believe that Gen. Hancock is a man of pure private character and I know he was a gallant soldier. We need a man as President of unimpeachable private character to inspire confidence at home, and a soldier of national reputation to command the respect of foreign nations. Gen. Garfield may be a pure and upright man, but I am afraid there is some truth in what has been said about his connection with the DE GOLYER PAYMENT, CREDIT MOBILIER, and legislation of a disreputable kind. Hancock has none of that sort of thing to answer for. As for Gen. Garfield's military record I never heard much of that until since his nomination and his friends say he retired from the army before the war ended and was content to exchange the epaulets for a seat in Congress.

I think a soldier of Hancock's prestige would stop foreign nations from insulting our flag by firing on our merchant ships and searching them on the "high seas" as was recently done off the coast of Cuba, and I believe the people of the whole country would sustain him in carrying out one plank in your platform—"Free ships and a living chance for our merchant marine."

I believe he would compel Great Britain to respect the Fishery Treaties, and take care of our interests in the Inter-oceanic Canal and various other matters between us and foreign nations which under the present administration, seem to be considered of much less importance than keeping up sectional strife. In other words, I think we need a change in the administration of our national affairs. I have been a Republican since 1867 and cast my first vote under the "Reconstruction Acts." I fought against Hancock the last year of the war as a private conscript soldier at a time when I could not help myself, and now I shall with very great pleasure vote for him for President. I have always been

A GRANT MAN;

though I voted for him twice I never held any office under his administration, nor asked him for any. I don't aspire to any political office now, and what I desire about all things to see is a reunited country with all political tricksters and machine politicians put in the back ground. I know that it requires some moral courage to resist the importunities of some of my party associates in adopting the course I have, but those who know me personally will, I think, believe me conscientious.

As to the State tickets, I have nothing to say. I shall vote as I think the interests of our State require.







